

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND HANK STREETS.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city and Manassas for 10 cents a week, when paid weekly, by mail monthly, when paid monthly, by mail outside of Richmond, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

Reading Notices, in reading-matter type, 15 cents per line.
Cards of advertising rates for space furnished on application.
Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.
Telephone—Business Office, New York 21. Old Phone 249. Editorial Rooms, New Phone 100. Communications and correspondence to The Times Company.
THE TIMES COMPANY.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts, \$1.00 a year by mail—anywhere in the United States. Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper. If you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personal, but must urge that all such be sent over the signature of the sender. Unassigned communications will be rejected.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT, MRS. S. C. HUNTER, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

THE MAILING LIST IS NOW PRINTED ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS. THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNEASY IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING "POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES" TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS. AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

MARCH 21, 1900.

COAL FAMINE IN EUROPE.

There is a coal famine in Europe and all European nations are looking towards America for fuel. It is said that of twelve foreign countries producing coal only Great Britain and France produce more than enough for the home demand. Mr. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Berlin, says in a late report to the State Department at Washington that the scarcity of coal in Germany and Russia, especially of the kinds used for cooking and blast furnace fuel, jeopardizes the iron and steel industries of Germany, lessening the production of pig iron. The shortage in Germany is said to be due in part to the failure of one of Germany's main sources of supply, the mines of Great Britain.

In summing up the situation Mr. Mason says: "The situation has become critical and ominous for the manufacturers and export trade of Germany. Numerous important glass, porcelain and machine factories in Silesia and Saxony have been obliged to shut down for want of fuel; there are a number of electric lighting plants in Germany which are being forced to close down for want of coal. The Russian government has sought to ease the pressure by suspending for an indefinite period the import duty to \$2.50 per ton."

The principal wholesale agency here for Russian soft coal is now selling its scanty stock at \$5 per ton, delivered at Berlin, and there is a general panic among coal dealers, who are unable to provide coal for their customers at any price, and can see no encouraging prospect of obtaining their next season's supply. Offers are made of \$1.50 to \$1.75 for bituminous lump coal in lots of 10,000 to 20,000 tons, free on board at Hamburg.

Notwithstanding coal at the pit's mouth in West Virginia has sold during the past year at 50 cents per ton, the United States, which leads the world in this product, and mined last year 23,335,930 tons of coal, exported only a bagatelle of 5,651,323 tons, of which 3,621,761 tons were merely carried over the frontier into British North America, and the rest went nearly all to Mexico and the West Indian countries which lie at our very doors.

In view of these facts it is not surprising to know that there has been of late a large increase in the quantity of coal exported from the United States to foreign ports. In January we exported 141,427 tons of anthracite coal against 14,442 tons in January, 1899, and 492,597 tons of bituminous coal against 268,257 tons in January of last year. For the seven months ending with January, 1899, the exports of anthracite coal were 354,777 tons, and of bituminous coal 1,561,390 tons, while for the corresponding period ending with January, 1900, the exports were, respectively, 1,112,777 and 2,740,113 tons. We take these figures from an article in the New York Sun, of last Sunday, and presume that they are correct.

The Coal Trade Journal of last week says that "instead of supplying only American consumers the United States will, in the future, supply a large part of the coal requirements of other parts of the world." The London States of February 24th, says that "American coal is not only at, or on the way to, all the principal coaling stations of the Atlantic, but has actually gone into the very heart of Europe. Hundreds of thousands of tons have been shipped, or are on charter for delivery in the Mediterranean, and even, it is said, direct into the northern ports of France and Germany."

These are statements of supreme importance to Virginia and West Virginia, and to all coal-producing States. In the Virginia are thousands of acres of the very best steam coal, which are remote from railroads, and which have never been opened. The coal mines along the line of the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio have been sufficient up to this time to supply all demands from these two States, but with all Europe looking in this direction for fuel, it will not be long before it will be necessary to tap the undeveloped coal fields, and bring into market coal lands that

up to this time have been unremunerative. Fortunately for America, there is no scarcity of coal on this side of the Atlantic.

We have for some time past been increasing at an enormous rate our foreign trade in iron and various other manufactured products. It has been our custom for years to send millions and millions of bushels of surplus grain, and thousands and thousands of bales of surplus cotton abroad. Now, it seems, we are to ship our surplus coal to these same markets. Some of the skeptics have been shaking their heads and prophesying for some time past that the wave of prosperity which has swept over this country is receding. For our part, we cannot but believe that prosperity has only just begun, and that this country is only having a slight foretaste of the great things that are to come. If our export trade continues to grow as it has done during the past year or two our prosperity will increase an hundredfold. Hitherto we have been trading among ourselves, and so our wealth has not increased as it might have done. But when we trade with the outside world, we bring money from abroad, and every dollar of profit thus brought in adds to our national wealth. We are rapidly becoming the greatest creditor nation in the world.

THE NEBRASKA PLATFORM.

We are told that the platform of the national Democracy has been written and passed upon by the Nebraska Democrats in convention and approved by the Hon. William J. Bryan, who, it is believed, will be the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency. It is given out that Mr. Bryan did not write the platform, but that he inspired it and that before it was read to the convention he had approved it thoroughly.

It is also given out that the platform adopted by the Populist convention, in session simultaneously in the city of Lincoln, is substantially the same as that adopted by the Democrats; that "while differing somewhat in form, it conflicts with the Democratic platform in no essential point."

We are not surprised to hear this, for the platform which the Nebraska Democrats adopted is honeycombed with Populism. "Instead of the system favored by the Republican party under which national banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit," says the financial plan, "we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist, and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them."

If this does not mean an unlimited issue of redeemable paper money, it at least commits the party to that principle, and must be so construed. In all candor we ask the Democrats of Virginia what they think of this? When it is given out through the public press that the Nebraska platform is the platform to be adopted by the National Democratic Convention, which meets in Kansas City in July, and that that platform differs in no essential point from the platform adopted by the Populists, is it not time for every true Democrat to pause and ask himself "whether are we drifting?" The Democrats, so-called, of Nebraska, are Populists. They were raised in an atmosphere of Populism and there is no essential difference between a Nebraska Democrat and a Nebraska Populist. They are of the same kind. There is no such thing as genuine Democracy in Nebraska or in Kansas City, or in any of the States in that belt.

The Democratic party has an opportunity to win this year, but if this Nebraska platform is to be, in fact, the platform of the National Democracy, the party will be flayed alive.

THE INCREASE OF CURRENCY.

It is still a question as to whether or not the national banks will largely increase their circulation under the new financial law. The national bank notes, issued for six days of last week, were \$5,641,500, while those destroyed were only \$1,182,220. The net result is an increase of \$4,459,280 since January 21st, and \$7,500,000 since February 28th.

The Comptroller of the Currency computes the profit of taking our circulation on the basis of United States 4's of 1897 at 11.67 at something more than 1 per cent, and the New York Journal of Commerce says that there is no doubt that this will encourage a considerable increase in circulation. But the Treasury officials do not think so. "A considerable part of the increase in circulation already taken out," says the Washington Post, "is due to the orders which are pouring in upon the Treasury for circulation to pay of bonds already pledged as the basis of circulation." This will increase the circulation about 25,000,000, but it is a different matter when the banks have to go on the market to purchase bonds to deposit in the Treasury as a basis of circulation. The new law will help undoubtedly, but it will not give the relief that the country needs for the simple reason that whenever there is a demand for United States bonds to be used as a basis of circulation the price of such bonds will at once advance to such a high figure as to discourage banks from purchasing them, yet when the banks desire to call in their notes and dispose of their bonds the price will be low.

DR. HUNTER MCGUIRE'S ILLNESS.

The sudden and alarming illness which has seized Dr. Hunter McGuire has aroused a sympathy for the distinguished sufferer which will be felt, not only throughout Virginia and the South, but will touch responsive chords in many a heart across the sea.

It is not too much to say that no Confederate veteran has a warmer place in the hearts of the Southern people than he, for whose speedy recovery they are now all praying.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Danville Bee says: "One of these days, when Danville shall have tumbled to herself and started a half hundred factories and put a half ten thousand dollars a week into circulation directly from them, she will see property advance and all the merchants prosperous. Until then people will sit up late at night to curse out the

Tobacco Trust. The tobacco trust is. Put that down, and will be. There is no getting around that. It may be subjected to legislation, but the great plan is practical as a money saver, and it will never cease to exist. This is not guess work. It is the statement of a fact. In other words the "good old days" when tobacco was worth whatever speculators would give for it have passed. They will be no more."

That is good sense, and it applies to other places as well as to Danville. "It is a condition that confronts us," and we can't change conditions by law. The man who sits down and waits for legislation to help him to prosper is as foolish as the lad who sat by the stream and waited for the water to flow out.

The Washington Post labors hard to show that England was not disposed to do us a friendly turn during our war with Spain. General Alger, who was then Secretary of War, thinks otherwise. In an article in the March number of the North American Review, he says:

"Great Britain stood conspicuous among the nations as our friend. Nor was her attitude toward us was unmistakably friendly. That its influence in preventing what might otherwise have occurred in the way of European intervention will never be capable of full measurement. We owe her a deep debt of gratitude, and the very least we can do is to abstain from interference in her present struggle in South Africa."

AFTERMATH.

Maud S., the famous trotter, was buried at Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, and hundreds of people saw the dead mare taken from the stable where she died on Saturday. An open truck was the hearse, and a large picture of Maud S. was tacked to the side of the truck. She was buried by Dexter, the first of the great trotters Mr. Bonner ever owned, and a monument to correspond with that marking Dexter's grave will be placed over Maud S.

The State of Kansas will have a great exposition in 1904 in celebration of the anniversary of the organization of the territory of Kansas. Steps have already been taken at Topeka to inaugurate the show.

The Philadelphia Record says that some of the big department stores have started a movement to have the government issue a new coin of the denomination of half a cent. The merchants claim that they need such coins in their business.

It is rumored that Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, will wed the Duke De la Torre, of Spain, who is now visiting in New York.

Self-Interest.

"You don't want this terrible war in South Africa to stop?"
"No, I don't care how long it lasts."
"Want the British to whip, do you?"
"No. Don't care which whips."
"Like to read about wars and battles, do you?"
"No. Never read a line about 'em."
"You must be a regular pacifist."
"No, Go 'em, 'em," said the man from Missouri.—Chicago Tribune.

He Spoke Too Late.

Unwelcome Suitor—"That's a lovely song. It always carries me away."
She—"If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both I would have sung it earlier in the evening."
Harlem Life.

Exception Proves the Rule.

"Whiskey," said the temperance lecturer, "will destroy everything there is in a man."
"Yes," replied the unregenerate, "except his thirst."—Boston Journal.

A Sure Cure.

"There's only one way to get rid of insomnia," said the facetious doctor.
"And that?" queried his patient.
"Is to go to sleep and forget about it."—Philadelphia Press.

Immaterial to Him.

"Put," said the old man when the foreign nobleman expressed a desire to marry into the family, "you haven't told me of any of my daughters you want."
"Aw, yes, I course," returned the man from abroad. "I—aw—"

"Perhaps I should say," interrupted the old man, "that my fortune will be equally divided between you and me."
"Aw, well, in that case," answered the man from abroad as he leisurely puffed a cigarette, "let them draw lots for me."—Chicago Post.

Hymn to the Seasons.

When Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the singing soil,
When Summer's balmy showers refresh the mow's lot;
When Winter binds in frosty chains the fallow and the flood;
In God the earth rejoiceth still, and owns his maker good.

The birds that wake the morning, and those that love the shade;
The winds that sweep the mountain, or hush the drowsy glade;
The sun that from his amber bower rears his golden head,
The moon and stars, their master's name in silent poem play.

Shall man, the lord of Nature, expectant of the sky,
Shall man, alone unthankful, his little praise deny?
No; let the year forsake his course, the seasons cease to be,
Thee, master, must we always love, and, Savior, honor thee.

The flowers of Spring may wither, the hope of Summer fade,
And Autumn drop in Winter, the birds forsake the shade;
The winds be lulled, the sun and moon forget their old decree,
But we in Nature's latest hour, O Lord! will cling to thee.

—Bishop Heber.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All

Liver Ills.

Prevention

better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Fourqorean, Temple & Co.

429 E. Broad Street.

Perfectly Tailored Gowns For Spring.

tastefully made and more artistically finished. The demand which made last season's sales nearly double, the one previous, is proof of the popularity of our garments and pricings. We are prepared this spring for greater selling than ever—more tastes to cater to—more variety—greater scope for satisfaction. Perhaps, from present indications, we can mention the Eton Suit as the style of the season most ultra, but every other proper cut is here, and all the popular colors and cloths, with numerous little indescribable niceties of finish and trimmings which one must see to appreciate. A short telling of a few kinds and some very desirable detached Skirts:

New Tailored Gowns.

ETON SUITS OF HOMESPUN, in grays and modes, with silk-lined coats, per suit, \$15.
CAMEL'S HAIR AND VICUNA SUITS, in grays and modes, with silk-lined coats, per suit, \$19.
BROADCLOTH SUITS, in black and colors, silk-lined coats, extra finish, per suit, \$20.
VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, in black and colors, with applique and em-lined, each, \$25.
WE SAY OF SILK WAISTS, if you haven't seen these new ones, there's a real treat in this store for you; you can feast your eyes on an array of color magnificence, and delightful designing, which will be hard to duplicate. These are on the second floor, and are worth coming to see at work and compare the prices, and we think you'll buy these ready-made.
Of Taffeta Silk, black or colored, with black and fronts of box plaits and black tucks, each, \$12.
Of Satin, black or colored, with black tucks, back and front, each, \$12.
Of Taffeta Silk, colored, elaborately tucked and corded all over, each, \$30.
Of Taffeta Silk, with tucks and inserted bands of white reversing, per colorings, each, \$12.

Silks of Importance.

A short story of some weighty values—A special in Colored-Polished Chinas, about twenty-five new patterns, best colorings, 24 inches wide, at per yard, \$1.00.
NEW FOULARDS, fashion-accepted silks and patterns, at per yard, \$1.00.
SATIN DUCHESSE, of extra quality, one piece, black, 24 inches wide, at per yard, \$1.50.
LIBERTY SATIN, all-silk, for waists, per yard, \$1.50.
BLACK TAFFETAS, extra values, all grades, at per yard, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00.
CREPE DE CHINE, white, black and newest colorings, 23 inches wide, extra fine, per yard, \$1.00.
SILK REMNANTS, a stock clearing, lengths ranging from 1 to 5 yards, big lot, good picking.

Detached Skirts.

GOLF OR RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, double faced cloth, solid or either side, each, \$7.50.
WALKING SKIRTS, fine chevrons, in walking or gray, each, \$5.

WALKING SKIRTS of Homespun.

In grays, Browns and Oxfords, each \$5 to \$10.

WALKING SKIRTS, fine chevrons.

Serges and Vicunas, with applique silk trimmings, each, \$5.50, \$9 to \$12.

Imported Linens.

Another lot is here, part of a big order placed before the advance of prices abroad. If you've had to buy linens recently from concerns who buy them in the usual way, you've experienced what this means, and you'll appreciate these values doubly, particularly since every piece is Fiskens bought; pure linen.

60-inch Damask, full bleached, all linen, per yard, \$1.00.
72-inch Damask, extra heavy, all linen, per yard, \$1.00.
72-inch Damask, all linen, extra fine, per yard, \$1.00.
72-inch Damask, extra fine, double, per yard, \$1.50 and \$2.50.
DAMASK TABLE SETS, cloth and napkins to match, cloth \$12.12 quarters, napkins, 5-8 size, per set, \$1.50.
Another, extra fine, cloth, \$14.14 quarters, napkins to match, size 5-8, set \$12.
NAPKINS, all linen, 6-8 size, per set, \$1.50.

Better grades, at per dozen, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Napkins, all linen, 3-4 size, at per dozen, \$1.50, \$2.50 \$4 to \$7.50.

DOYLIES, all linen, size, 18x16 inches, per dozen, \$1.50.

Better ones, with whipped fringe, at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Extra grades, at per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

TOWELS, Linen Huck, hemmed, size, 18x26 inches, per dozen, \$1.50.

TOWELS, Linen Huck, hemmed, size, 20x10 inches, per dozen, \$2.50.

TOWELS, Hemstitched, Damask border, 20x10 inches, per dozen, \$3.50.

Same, hemmed, size, 18x12 inches, two weights, per dozen, \$3.50 and \$5.

TOWELS, Huck and Damask, hemstitched, 42x18 inches, per dozen, \$6.

TOWELS, Huck and Damask, hemstitched, size, 42x20 inches, extra quality, very fine, per dozen, \$9.

Spring Underwear,

In all the wanted weights and lengths of sleeve, in cotton, lace or silk, and all the various combinations. Special values in Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves, each at 15c.

Real Lisle Thread at 15c; Extra Fine Lisle, each at 15c.

Fourqorean, Temple & Co., 429 E. Broad St.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Prof. McGiffert Retires From the Presbyterian Church.

BISHOP POTTER ON PHILIPPINES

A Youthful Couple Elopes—Drew a Blank in the Lottery of Marriage—"S. S. Deane" Said to be a Woman.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Special.—It is announced to-day that Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, has withdrawn from the Presbyterian church. He has written a letter to the Moderator, Duffield, of the New York Presbytery, asking that his name be stricken from the role.

Prof. McGiffert has for some time been under a charge of heresy. It grew out of statements made by the Union Seminary professor in the testimony given at the early Apostolic age. The Presbytery of Pittsburgh overturned the General Assembly of 1898, and the case came up again at Minneapolis last year, to which body Prof. McGiffert sent a long letter in self-defense. The Assembly was overwhelmed by his arguments.

A committee of the New York Presbytery labored all last summer and fall over the case. A few weeks ago Prof. McGiffert called together a company of his friends, and asked their advice, and told them he would follow it and withdraw.

Miss Lillian Crummer, a slender young woman of delicate appearance, testified before Recorder Goff yesterday concerning the E. S. Dean Co. The interesting feature of her testimony was that "E. S. Dean" was a woman, and that Kellogg was her manager.

Nora Crocker, aged sixteen, and Paul Verbecker, aged eleven, have disappeared from the Fisher Home in Paterson, N. J., and it is believed that they have eloped. This institution is connected with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. At last accounts the runaways had not been found.

BISHOP POTTER'S CHANGE OF VIEW Bishop Potter has undergone a change of sentiment concerning our duty in the Philippines. As is well known he has just returned from a visit to Manila and in speaking to the subject yesterday he said that it mattered little as to what views he held two years ago. The United States and good and taken the island and was now in control. "Whatever we might have done a year or so ago," he went on, "there is but one thing for us to do now, and that is to administer the government of the islands and to see that the responsibility for their future. No one else is likely to undertake it."

"Having once undertaken the job of governing the Philippines, the United States cannot turn back. No American would see the United States under the humiliation of his country, and go ahead and taken the island and was now in control. "Whatever we might have done a year or so ago," he went on, "there is but one thing for us to do now, and that is to administer the government of the islands and to see that the responsibility for their future. No one else is likely to undertake it."

"One thing is evident, and that is that the Philippines are as yet in no condition for self-government. If a civil government were imposed a large military force would be needed to maintain it. Part of the population might be spoken of as in a condition of semi-revolt."

"Several friends of Aguinaldo," continued the Bishop, "called upon me last night and they led me to think that they were not feeling that there was much prospect of success for his undertaking. The better class of Filipinos are becoming satisfied that American occupation means increased prosperity and are not raising any objections."

MISS TERRY BETTER. Miss Ellen Terry returned to Sir Henry Irving's support at the Knickerbocker last night and received a cordial welcome. She was looking better and brighter than for some time past. She expects to go on next without interruption until the end of her engagement in New York.

"The Casino Girl," a new local play, was produced at the Casino last night. DREW STRAWS FOR WIFE. In February last August Klose and George Chilli were both in love with Emma Bergasch, aged sixteen. The girl could not decide which man she preferred, so suggested that they draw straws for her. The men did this and Klose won the prize. He and the girl were married and lived together more or less happily until Sunday night, when Mrs. Klose disappeared. Klose said that before she left his wife said that she was tired of married life and would live with him no longer. He said that he thought that he had drawn a prize, but he now thinks differently.

The Tribune says: Roland B. Molineux is the champion checker player among the eight candidates for the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. The players are insured for \$2,000, which is said to be the largest amount of insurance ever placed on one man, exceeding that carried by John Wanamaker, by nearly a million. He is fifty-five years of age, weighs 150 pounds, is five feet seven inches in height, eats and drinks moderately, passes the greater part of his time in the open air, and has never known a serious illness in his life. He is, therefore, a good risk and his "expectancy" is 15 years.

The Sun declares that there is no truth in the story.

Rig Dry Dock at Ship Yards. A great deal of work is now in progress along the river near the Triggs ship-yards. Plans are being perfected by the Triggs Company, which when finished a large force of men will be put to work extending the yard from their present situation, at the head of the dock, to Justis Island.

A dry-dock will be erected on Justis Island in a short time, which will take about eighteen months to finish. Ways will also be erected on the island, upon which the cruiser Galveston is to be built.

When all these improvements are completed and the new machinery is put in, was ordered some time ago, is put in, the ship-yards will have trebled its present capacity, and will naturally more than double its present working force of more than 800 men.

The work of taking the machinery out of the submarine torpedo-boat Plunger, which has lately arrived here from Baltimore, was begun yesterday, and the large floating derrick "Bull" was for the first time put in operation.

RHODES HOPES FOR ACQUITTAL

The Prisoner Thinks He Was Justified in Killing Barnett.

HIS WIFE OFTEN VISITS HIM.

He Has Little to Say to the Other Inmates of the Prison—Says Any Man Would Have Done Exactly as He Did

William J. Rhodes, who is now a prisoner at the city jail, charged with murder of W. Frank Barnett, was seen yesterday and asked for a statement.

"I feel confident that I will be acquitted," said the prisoner.

"What do you think of your trouble with Barnett?"

"I think that I did exactly what any other man would have done, but I don't care to discuss the matter, because I have been asked not to do so by my counsel."

Rhodes intimated that he might commit the same crime over again under similar circumstances. He said that he did not believe a man had a right to rob a family of its good name with impunity and without punishment. He thought that his was a case in which no jury would convict in any way.

The prisoner was very cheerful, and seemed to be in the best of health. He does not have anything to say to the other prisoners, and refuses to talk about his case to any one at the jail. His wife visits him quite often, and the scenes are very affecting when they meet.

Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., is the counsel for the prisoner, and he will make a bold fight for acquittal.

FOR ELECTOR AT LARGE.

Senator Barksdale Will be a Candidate at the Convention.

State Senator William P. Barksdale, of Halifax, will be a candidate for elector at large on the Democratic ticket.

A number of his friends, many of them being members of the Legislature, have called on him to allow his name to be used and he has consented to do so. The electors at large will be chosen by the State Convention, which meets at Norfolk, Mr. Barksdale expects to win and he will stump the State for the ticket. He is one of the most effective stump speakers in his party in Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Hutson's Anniversary.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Rev. Dr. J. B. Hutson will be celebrated on next Sunday at the Pine Street Baptist Church.

For nearly one-half of his life he served as pastor of this congregation, having accepted a call to the church on October 8, 1852, and entered upon the pastoral duties November 7th.

Colonel Wickham Better.

Information was received here yesterday that Colonel W. P. Wickham, who was shot at his home, in Powhatan county, on last Sunday, was somewhat improved, and that his condition was more favorable.